



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.



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**Our Friend** and co-laborer, Thomas W. Cowan, Esq., editor of the *British Bee Journal*, visited Mr. A. I. Root, at Medina, O., last week, and is to be at the Toronto Exhibition this week. On the 5th inst., we received the following from him, expressing the pleasure he has in his present short visit:

MY DEAR SIR:—I must write and thank you for your hospitality and to say how much I enjoyed my visit with you, and only wish I had been able to stay longer, and to see more of the American bee-keepers, but this must be a pleasure reserved for a future not far distant occasion. I enjoyed my visit to Mr. Dadant's and I am altogether pleased with all I have seen.

His next visit we trust will not be so short, for many of our apiarists have been sadly disappointed in not meeting our distinguished visitor, and will look forward to his next trip to America as so much pleasure in reserve. The best wishes of American apiarists will follow him and his devoted wife, hoping that her health will be much improved by this excursion to America.

**The Market Quotations** for comb-honey are still advancing. White honey in one-pound sections is quoted in New York at 19 cents; in Vermont it brings 20 cents; in Boston it is quoted at 22 cents. The cry is, "there is none offered for sale." Well, that is just the reason for the advance in prices. "Hold on to what you have" is the watchword. Do not sell any until next month, and 25 cents will come more readily than 15 cents did last season. Mr. E. L. Westcott, of Fair Haven, Conn., wrote us as follows on the 6th inst.:

A bee-keeper of this State lately received 20 cents per pound for his honey that he sent to a commission house. How will that do for prices? I understand he had about a ton of white comb-honey, and it was all closed out at once! I intend to make a shipment there immediately, of about a ton and a half. I will not give you the firm's name and address now, as I cannot tell what the result might be if too many should rush in their honey at one central point. It might possibly lower prices.

**The Baltimore County Fair** was held at Timonium, Md., on Sept. 6 to 9, 1887. In the Bee and Honey exhibits \$34.00 were offered as premiums.

**Wiley's "Scientific Plesantry"** Doomed at last!—The "scientific plesantry" which has made the name of Wiley so infamous throughout the world, and which was so greedily "caught up" and enlarged upon by sensational newspapers, with sundry "variations" to "spice up the story," has at last come to grief!

It ran like lightning! Factory after factory was built (in imagination), fitted up by special machinery to make the comb. But, alas, when cornered by a demand to point them out, the "loud-mouthed" prevaricators found it impossible to find even one!

When taunted with the offer of a thousand dollars to lead a committee of investigators to the spot where such a factory existed—lo, it had vanished out of sight!

Undaunted falsifiers said that such institutions were "running day and night, filling fraudulent combs with glucose"—but when pressed to name the number, street and city—they failed to find any such place—even hundreds of dollars were tendered for a sight of such a place!

Then "the runners" who visit country merchants, gloated over the sensation and averred most positively that such honey-combs made of paraffine, filled with glucose, and sealed over by machinery, could be found on sale by the ton in Chicago. But when offered \$500 to conduct us to the place and witness the process, they were forced to acknowledge that they, too, had been duped by the Wiley lie, and that they had added "variations" to make a spicily sensation!

Lawyers, doctors, and even ministers were "caught in the act" of villifying an honest pursuit; having swallowed Wiley's "scientific plesantry," without suspecting that it might be an un-scientific and un-pleasant falsehood!

Nevertheless, the story ran like wild-fire—newspapers and correspondents added to it, to suit their "fancy," and varied it to make it "spicy," until the pursuit of bee-keeping was, like a "bleeding lamb," sacrificed to their Moloch; and bee-keepers were derided and mocked when they attempted to deny the "story," and prove its falsity! But now that "scientific plesantry" has been struck by lightning, exposing all its baseness, deformity and falsehood—for

"Truth crushed to Earth will rise again,  
The eternal years of God, are hers."

The Sun, whose burning rays dried up vegetation and destroyed the honey-producing plants, and thus prevented the bees from gathering nectar from the flowers, has also scorched and dried up Wiley's lie, so that it will never more show its loathsome head!

The markets of the world are bereft of honey! The merchants' demands for nice honey in the comb, are incessant. They advertise for it; write to apiarists for it, and offer "golden shekels" for it!—still there is not nearly enough to half supply the demand, even though the prices go up, higher and higher every week!

Since writing the above paragraph, a honey merchant of Kansas City, called at this office. He is scouring the country—east and west—to find nice honey in the comb, offering cash for it at the apiarists' doors.

Now, here for weeks and months has the "golden opportunity" been presented, as Mr. Dibbern puts it on page 584, "for these mythical factories to run night and day to supply the demand" for glucose in paraffine

combs! Let them bring on the fraudulent article, "the combs of which are made by machinery, from paraffine, filled with glucose and sealed by hot irons!" Show up the beautiful stuff, which is such "a good imitation that only an expert can tell it from the genuine article gathered by the bees from Nature's finest flowers!" Yes, exhibit the tons of it produced by "running the machinery night and day!" Now is the time for the frauds to show up! Forward! March to the front!

Dare any one to say that if such machinery existed—if such manufactured "comb honey" were to be had—that it would not be forced upon the markets in such quantities as to fill the present urgent demand? A rich harvest is here presented—but NOT A POUND of the bogus stuff is presented for sale, at any price!—a confession that the so-called "scientific plesantry" is a pernicious falsehood! a villainous, debasing and diabolical lie! which was struck by lightning, and literally burned up by the fierce rays of old Sol, at the same time that they destroyed the nectar of the flowers, and starved myriads of bees to death!

Ta ta "Scientific Plesantry!"

Begone, vile monster!

Thy sulphurous breath shall no more be foul that God-given, heaven-distilled sweetness—delicious honey!

**The Rev. L. L. Langstroth** appears to have improved in health again. His son-in-law (with whom he resides) has moved his family to Dayton, O., and Mr. L. writes us that the change has been of some benefit to him. He adds: "I hope for relief from the head trouble." His numerous friends throughout the world will be glad to know that he has had even a slight relief in the malady from which he has so long suffered. His address is 928 Steele Ave., Dayton, O.

**One of the old-foggy "know-it-all" bee-keepers** got a lot of honey, stored by the bees in soap-boxes, and such boxes as he could pick up at a grocery store, just as a matter of economy, and to save buying the "new-fangled" one-pound sections. The honey was gathered from white clover, and was a very nice article, and had it been stored in one-pound sections would have readily brought 20 cents per pound now, or 25 cents per pound later in the season. He shipped 300 pounds of it to a commission house in Chicago some weeks ago, and, as it was leaking, the commission man wanted to get rid of the sticky stuff, and he sold the lot at 5 cents per pound—the first offer that was made for it! This transaction ought to give a salutary lesson to the know-it-all bee-man, but as he does not take any bee-paper, and knows nothing about the present value of honey, or a rising market, it is doubtful if he will learn anything! After deducting commissions and freight he received about \$13 for what should have readily brought from \$60 to \$75 in his home market. It was a pig-headed sacrifice of about \$50! All on account of his bigoted opinion and general ignorance! The fool-killer ought to dispatch him without further delay.

**Fall Flowers** are blooming profusely; and where these abound, bees are happy.

## QUERIES

With Replies thereto.

[It is quite useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—Ed.]

### A Spring-House for Wintering Bees.

**Query 468.**—I have a spring-house 12x16 feet inside, with stone walls 2 feet thick. The spring runs a stream 1 foot wide by 1 inch deep. It comes out about 6 feet above the house. The north wall is in the bank to the top; the south one 3 feet; the wall is 4 feet high, with a honey-house on top, 16x20 feet, well protected from winds. How would it do to winter bees in? Would it be too damp?—T. M., Ills.

I should think that it would answer.  
—J. P. H. BROWN.

It would be too damp in this climate.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If the temperature ranges from 41° to 45°, the spring-house will winter bees all right.—G. L. TINKER.

Bees will winter well, if you can maintain the right temperature—44° to 46°.—DADANT & SON.

I should say pretty well, if a temperature of 45° can be maintained. It would not be too damp.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I should not have any fears about dampness, and so far as I understand it, I would consider it a good place to winter bees in.—JAMES HEDDON.

I should consider it a most excellent place for wintering bees. The air will not be damp as the result of the flowing water, unless the water is warmer than the air.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It would be excellent, if it does not get too cold. The temperature should never fall below 38°, Fahr., and it would be better if never below 40°, F. You need have no fear of the dampness.—A. J. COOK.

I would not want to depend upon the 2-foot wall three feet above the ground. If you would put 2x4 inch scantling inside, and lath and plaster on them, you could make a good repository. With good bottom ventilation, I do not think it would be too damp.—H. D. CUTTING.

It will be hard to settle the question positively, without trying it. I do not believe it would be too damp, as some winter bees very successfully with water constantly running through the cellar.—C. C. MILLER.

I do not think that dampness affects bees injuriously, unless it is cold enough to congeal the humidity, and the water would have the tendency to increase rather than lower the temperature. I think it would do well for a winter lodging-place. I prefer summer stands, to any other place for bees.—J. E. POND.

If the temperature is all right, the running water will not be objectionable.—THE EDITOR.

### Reversing Hives to Prevent Swarming.

**Query 469.**—1. Will reversing or inverting the brood-chamber of a hive before the queen-cells are capped, prevent swarming, if the colony is in a normal condition? 2. If so, how many days should intervene between each inverting of the brood-chamber?—Le Claire, Iowa.

No.—G. L. TINKER.

I do not think it will in all cases.—H. D. CUTTING.

I have never tried it, but reports say that it will not at all times.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Inverting cannot be depended upon to prevent swarming.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Not with any degree of certainty; not in any degree practical.—JAMES HEDDON.

The whole thing is impracticable. No well-informed, practical apiarist would advise reversing the brood-chamber for any purpose.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If the colony is in a normal condition, strong and vigorous, it will not prevent swarming.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I think hardly any one now claims that swarming can be prevented by inverting.—C. C. MILLER.

It has appeared to do so with me, though some with more experience say it will not. I inverted once a week, got no swarms, and a nice lot of honey in the sections.—A. J. COOK.

1. Sometimes yes, and sometimes no, in my experience. 2. This inversion business by wholesale cannot be done by rule; it is all guess-work, and for that reason is fast going out of date. Contraction is the real principle to work on, and can be better accomplished in other ways than by inversion; inversion being nothing but a bungling method of contraction.—J. E. POND.

No; swarming cannot, with certainty, be prevented by inverting the hive.—THE EDITOR.

### Sectional Hives vs. One-Tier Hives.

**Query 470.**—In starting an apiary, should I adopt sectional brood-chamber hives, or the common, one-tier hives?—M. M., Iowa.

I should prefer the sectional brood-chamber hives.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I should commence with two-story hives.—J. P. H. BROWN.

We prefer half-stories on top of the brood-chamber.—DADANT & SON.

I still use the one-tier hive, and all experiments so far tried do not cause me to desire the sectional brood-chambers.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

That depends upon which you will like best, and you can only tell by trying one or both. As yet, I prefer the one-tier hive; yet the other has advantages.—C. C. MILLER.

I am using sectional hives, and I think well of them. They have many advantages, and for queen-rearing they certainly excel every other hive. They require protection in spring, or

the bees breed up slowly in them. But after the colony is strong enough so that the queen can enter the upper brood-case, the progress is rapid. Chaff protection will make the difference of success or failure with these hives, and to a great extent the same may be said of any hive.—G. L. TINKER.

I have not bothered with sectional brood-chambers enough to advise in this case. The common hive with loose bottom-board, that can be tiered up when desired, is good enough for me.—H. D. CUTTING.

Adopt a frame hive of some kind, and do not attempt to run more than one style of frame. I consider the Langstroth frame the best style in use.—J. E. POND.

I think it would be safest to adopt 8-frame Langstroth hives. The sectional hives are yet in the experimental stage, and as yet so few are used, that one would have more ready market for colonies in Langstroth hives.—A. J. COOK.

That depends upon the style of construction of the brood-chamber sections. I would no more think of going back from my divisible brood-chambers, to the indivisible, as used before my invention, than of returning to the hollow-log bee-gum.—JAMES HEDDON.

If you have experience, adopt the hive you like best. But if you are a beginner in the business, I would advise you to begin with some good, plain hive, as the Standard Langstroth, or some other well-tried hive. The old advice so prominent in bee-literature several years ago, viz: Beware of "patent right men"—"patent bee-gums," should be heeded now as well as then. I do not know what you mean by a "one-tier hive." I use a modernized Langstroth hive, and it is "sectional." All good hives adapted to the "tiering up" system are necessarily "sectional." If you mean by a "one-tier hive," a hive in which the surplus is stored at the sides of the brood, instead of over it—I would not use such a hive at all.—G. W. DEMAREE.

An "experienced apiarist" who desires to start a new apiary, should select the newest practical inventions which he may deem the best suited to his ideas and method of management. A novice cannot err in adopting an ordinary Langstroth hive.—THE EDITOR.

**Don't do it!**—Notwithstanding our many cautions, some persons still persists in sending silver in letters. In nine cases out of ten it will break the envelope and be either lost or stolen. Cases come to light nearly every day, showing that silver sent in letters stops somewhere on the way. It is an invitation to the thief—a regular temptation! If you wish to safely send money, get a Post-Office Money Order, Express Order, or Bank Draft on Chicago or New York. When money is sent in either of the above-named ways, it is at our risk. In any other manner, it is at the risk of the sender.



## Correspondence.

This mark ⊙ indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ⊕ north of the center; ⊖ south; ⊙ east; ⊙ west; and this ⊕ northeast; ⊖ northwest; ⊙ southeast; and ⊖ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Statistics of the Average Honey Crop.

JOHN H. LARRABEE.

I am so situated that it is impossible for me to consult statistical reports; and I would like to know how and where I can obtain statistics of any kind or even estimates concerning apiculture in the United States. An article on the statistics of apiculture would be very acceptable to me. Can we not have such an article either from the editor's pen, or from that of N. W. McLain?

Larrabee's Point, ⊙ Vt.

[We requested Mr. McLain to give us all the information he possessed on this point. The following is from his pen:—Ed.]

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—In my first annual report to the U. S. Entomologist, you will remember that I called the attention of that officer to the very generally expressed desire that the Commissioner of Agriculture instruct the correspondents of the Department in the several States, to gather and report statistics and estimates concerning the number of colonies of bees kept within the areas covered by their individual reports, upon the fifteenth day of May, each year; and also to furnish upon the first day of October, an approximate estimate (based upon careful inquiry) of the amount of apian products secured, together with full information concerning the condition of the bee-keeping industry, and that the information so obtained might be given to the public through the Bulletins issued by the Department.

That such information would be of very great value to those engaged in the business of honey-producing, is readily seen. A knowledge of the supply of any commodity aids the producers of that commodity in fixing the price of their products.

Inasmuch as no special appropriation has been made by Congress for encouraging and developing the industry of bee-keeping, but little of much that is important and urgently needed, can be undertaken.

The officers of the bureau have done what they could for our industry, with the very limited resources at their disposal, and my instructions have covered a few lines of experimental work which in the judgement of the Entomologist are most valuable and serviceable to those engaged in bee-keeping.

Of my own accord, I made some effort toward collecting and compiling

facts and estimates concerning this industry. I wished to be able to give an approximate estimate of the number engaged in bee-keeping in the United States, and the several States; the number of colonies kept, and the annual product of honey and wax in the United States, etc., but the more I investigated the matter the more unsatisfactory the results of such inquiry appeared. I obtained the Annual Reports of a number of State Boards of Agriculture; and the reports of a number of State Bee-Keepers' Associations; and the tabulated exhibit of statistics concerning bee-keeping in the census of the United States, and I found each available source of information misleading and of little actual value.

For example: In an annual report of a State Board of Agriculture, the number of colonies of bees reported as being kept in a certain county in which I was acquainted, was 1,500. I knew that in single townships in that county nearly or quite 1,500 colonies were kept.

And again, turning to page 250, of the United States census for 1880, I find the State of Tennessee is accredited with producing 2,130,680 pounds of honey, and the State of New York with only 2,088,845 lbs. North Carolina is set down as producing 1,591,590 lbs., while Pennsylvania has but 1,415,093 lbs. Kentucky has 1,500,565 lbs. to her credit, while Ohio has but 1,626,847 lbs. Virginia has credit for 1,060,451 lbs., and the State of Illinois has but 1,310,806; Georgia, 1,056,024 lbs. and Iowa but 1,310,138 lbs.; Arkansas, 1,012,721 lbs., and Michigan only 1,028,595 lbs.; Wisconsin, 813,806 lbs., Vermont, 221,729 lbs., and Indiana has only 967,581 lbs. To say the least, these figures are misleading.

Who that is at all conversant with the facts concerning the industry of bee-keeping in the several States of the Union would admit that the State of New York is second to Tennessee? or that Pennsylvania is second to North Carolina, in the number of pounds of honey produced?

N. W. McLain.

[The Table referred to by Mr. McLain was published in full on page 819 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1884. But it is so manifestly incorrect, that it is entirely useless. Arkansas is credited with producing double the amount of honey which California is credited with; and North Carolina is given 50 per cent. more than Michigan, and more than either Illinois or Iowa. Our estimate, based upon statistics gathered by us some years ago, is that there are about 300,000 bee-keepers in the United States and Canada, and the average annual product is one hundred millions of pounds of honey. Our Tabulated Statement by States may be found on page 330 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1881.

Not only are the figures unreliable with reference to bees and honey, as

given in the U. S. Census for 1880; but the statistics about our industrial condition are equally fallacious. This is admitted by Col. C. D. Wright, chief of the bureau of labor statistics at Washington, in an address given by him before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, N. Y., on Monday of last week. Among the many short-comings of the Census which he pointed out, are the following:

The statistics of illiteracy, are from inherent conditions incorrect, because there are thousands of families who do not confess to the enumerators that they have members who cannot read or write.

Another instance of necessary error is the census of the insane, which has not yet even approximated accuracy, because a very large number of insane persons who are not confined in public institutions are never counted. Neither can the prevalence of idiosyncrasy be accurately measured, because people will not tell that they have idiotic members in their families. Likewise many local censuses as well as the national census of mortality are yet in many cases far from approximate accuracy.

But all enumerators of this kind err on the favorable side. The number of illiterates and idiots and insane persons and of deaths is always too small. Conclusions drawn from them are not always vicious or wrong, but conclusions drawn from comparative statistics of these kinds are almost sure to be misleading. For example, if the census of the insane at one date be taken more accurately than at a preceding date (which is nearly always the case), a comparison would indicate an increase of insanity which the facts do not warrant. The increase is really what may be called an *increase of accuracy* in enumeration. Comparative statistics on these subjects, therefore, which seem to show an alarming increase in ignorance or insanity are misleading.

But a far more general and more important error of the same kind is made in dealing with comparative statements of pauperism. Our pauperism increases much faster statistically than actually. In the early statistics of pauperism were counted only the inmates of the poor-houses. As census-taking becomes more of a science an effort is made to include all the real pauperism in the land, a very insignificant portion of which is in alms-houses or can be classified as mendicancy. The increase of poverty therefore, which the statistics show may not and probably does not exist. As census-taking becomes more and more accurate, comparative statistics between the past and the present become more and more misleading.

Now, we would suggest, as Col. Wright is very likely to have charge of the next census, that he inaugurate a new plan, and have correct statistics of bee-keeping collected by the

census-takers. The tabulated statement of the last census was manifestly incorrect and misleading in every particular; and any calculations made upon that statement, are not only worthless, but injurious and demoralizing.

As these serious defects are realized by the census board, we may hope for "better things" in the next census reports. "These two questions, capital invested and average wages, as answered by the census," said Col. Wright, "illustrate the fallacy of attempting to solve a certain line of economic questions through the census as it has existed. In making this criticism let it be understood that I arraign myself as severely as anyone else, for within a few years I have followed, in all the census work in which I have been engaged, the old form, nor did I fully comprehend the enormity of the error, the infinite harm it has done and is likely to do." —Ed.]

Gleanings.

### What has the Harvest been?

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It has been pretty slim here—the poorest since I have been in the business. In a letter, Mr. Heddon says: "Clover, one-fourth crop. Basswood blossomed full, but no better crop than clover. It went right by like a cyclone, and was all over before we knew that it was drawing to a close." This expresses the situation exactly.

Well, what are we going to do about it? We can keep our dishes right side up, and I presume most of us have lost nothing from lack of care in this direction, but we cannot make honey-showers. Those of us who are fortunate enough to have any surplus will probably find ready sale for our honey at a good figure.

Prices will probably not go so high that our income would be what it would have been had the harvest been abundant; still, this is not impossible. Farmers sometimes make the most money during the years when crops are light. Twenty-five or even twenty cents per pound for comb honey would be a big boost for those who have a few hundred pounds to sell. That these figures may be reached, does not seem at all improbable. Already honey is being quoted at 16 to 18 cents, while nearly every market is reported as bare of honey. Honey-dealers are becoming really interested in the situation. Those who have honey to sell should not be in a hurry to market. Certainly nothing can be lost by waiting until November or December.

And now a word about the bees: Many of them will probably be short of stores, and, unless fed, will die of starvation in the coming winter.

Many bee-keepers will "lose their heads," become disgusted and discouraged with the bee-business, and the bees will be neglected.

Honey will bring a big price, and by next spring their courage will return, and those who have bees to sell will have no difficulty in getting good prices. So, to those who will attend strictly to business, the short crop of this year may be a blessing in disguise.

See that the bees are well cared for; that they go into winter quarters in first-class condition. This will probably be one of the years when it will pay to winter the bees on sugar, as the difference in price between honey and sugar will be greater than it has been in several years. Keep a stiff upper lip, and, if you must retreat, do so in good order.

Rogersville, O. Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Causes of Drouth, Securing Rainfall, etc.

J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Any suggestions or ideas that endeavor to explain the cause of the great absence of rainfall throughout a large portion of our territory, will meet with a critical eye thousands of eager sufferers throughout our drouth-ridden districts; and in proportion as the arguments are plausible, and in accordance with the natural laws governing our universe, will they be accepted as truthful arguments.

I am in direct sympathy with Prof. Hills' statement on page 487, and believe that when we remove the natural cause of rainfall, by drainage and tileage, we may reasonably expect a reverse of the natural laws in the shape of drouths; and the more perfect and general this system becomes, the greater will be the absence of rainfall, and more especially during the summer season, when it is most needed. During the times of the equinoxes in spring and fall, the elements are more active, driving the mists from the ocean and larger lakes further inland, where they are precipitated more generally over the country, rendering the country less liable to drouths; but as the hot days of summer advance, evaporation becomes greater, and the winds less prevalent, the Earth is soon drained of her waters that flow quickly into the main channels and rivers, and from thence to the lakes, gulf, and ocean, and the earth is left destitute of the wherewith to cause rainfall; hence with the cessation of the winds, may we reasonably expect but little or no rainfall, when it must emanate from a distance of from 300 to 1,500 miles.

The proof of this is the fact that the greater portion of the rainfall during the months of July and August have followed the coasts of the gulf, oceans and lakes. Should this prove a correct theory of our present troubles it then becomes us as an enlightened people to secure a remedy, and which will be found in the following sentence: Keep our waters inland. As

Prof. Hill states, this can be done by artificial lakes, and will prove a source of both pleasure and profit, aside from gratifying nature's laws for irrigation, etc.

Besides the great benefits to be gained by a plentiful rainfall, we may avert, to some extent, the ravages of the cyclone. I believe that while the destruction of the forests from the face of the earth is breaking one of the barriers of its ravages, there are still other causes not generally understood; one of which might be the absence of sufficient evaporation to cause condensation quick enough to prevent the storm assuming the shape of a cyclone. I believe that the accumulating power acts as a magnet, attracting the elements from a long distance, and where there is an absence of evaporation, there is no retarding the progress of the winds, which increase as they advance, until they are retarded by heavily condensed vapors, which can be averted, in a measure, by an increase of evaporation. I would be but too happy to assist in the cause that will avert a repetition of this year's catastrophe.

While prayer might be efficacious, I believe that Almighty God has given us an intellect whereby we might study understandingly natural causes, and with the aid of His powerful and divine wisdom, work out the remedies. Let every one bend his intellect and energies in this direction, and under the supervision of the All-Seeing Eye above, the remedy will come.

Like Mr. Pensfeld, on page 534, "We know how indispensable the factor (of rain) is to the farming and bee-keeping industries." In the place of barren or burnt up fields, we would have them heavily laden with the products of the soil. In the place of empty hives, we would have them filled with honey, and a joyful, happy populace.

Spring, O Ill.

Haldimand Advocate.

### Haldimand, Ontario, Convention.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at South Cayuga, Ontario, on Saturday, Aug. 27, Mr. Kindree, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

#### WHEN TO PREPARE BEES FOR WINTER

The President said that he commenced preparing his bees for winter in the early part of September; he crowded the bees on as few frames as they could cover, put sticks over the frames so that the bees could get to their stores, and put a chaff cushion on top. He contracted the entrance to the hive so as to prevent too much draft, and put a division-board in the front part of the hive.

Mr. Armstrong examines his bees to see that they have a good queen, and that there are plenty of young bees. He would advise those who had extracted too closely, to feed their bees at once, so as to start the



queens laying, and see that each hive was supplied with at least 30 lbs. of stores. He wintered his bees in single-walled-hives in a clamp, well packed with sawdust or chaff on all sides and on the top; he preferred sawdust, as there was no danger of mice disturbing the bees. In answer to a question, he said he could tell whether a queen was a good one or not, by the strength of the colony.

Mr. Isaac Overholt kept his bees in a clamp in winter and summer and had been very successful, but this summer one of his clamps was too hot, as the combs had all melted and the bees died. He supposed the loss was caused by want of ventilation.

In answer to Mr. Coverdale, Mr. Armstrong said that if he had a good cellar he would winter some of his bees in it, but his cellar was not fit. The cellar required to be well ventilated.

Eighteen members present reported 244 colonies spring count, and 445 colonies at the present time, with 9,745 lbs. of honey produced.

An informal discussion then took place on various subjects, and a number of questions were asked and answered by the members. The meeting was a very enjoyable one, and nine new members were added to the roll.

It was moved by Mr. Armstrong and seconded by Mr. Rae, that the next meeting of the Association be held at Cayuga on the 3d Friday in January, at 1 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Best kindly entertained a number of the bee-keepers from a distance, and made their visit a pleasant one.

E. C. CAMPRELL, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Making the Tin T-Supports.

G. W. DEMAREE.

A long and labored article which appeared in one of the bee-papers recently, trying to explain with a number of illustrations, how to make the tin T's, which are used to support sections in section-cases, by means of the tinner's "folding machine," reminded me of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," and that I might help some of the fraternity by describing a simple and accurate method of making the tin T's, and by the use of a most simple arrangement which may be made by any ordinary mechanic.

The device is simply a wooden vice made of two blocks of hard wood. The blocks of wood, as I make the device, are 2½ inches square, and are a little longer than the tin T's are wanted. They are dressed square and true so as to "bite" from end to end. An iron bolt through the center of the blocks with a "nut" and hand lever, is the cheapest way to tighten the vice, though I have a wooden screw in my device which is more costly, and works better. Two dowel-pins made of iron (cut from a large

wire nail), one at a point, say two inches from each end of the vice and a scant ¼-inch from the face of the vice, are driven fast into one of the "jaws" of the vice, and enter loosely into holes made in the opposite "jaw." These dowel-pins hold the vice in position, and gauge the width of the stems of the T's.

Now for the *modus operandi*: I get the tinner to cut the tins 1½ inches wide, and as long as my cases are wide, and fold them evenly. This gives me strips of tin folded ½ of an inch wide, and just as long as I want my tin T's. The tinner's folding machine can put the strips of tin in this shape cheaper than by any other method, but here it stops, and is of no further service in completing the work.

They are now ready for the vice. The vice is laid on the work-bench before the operator, and the screw is turned so that the "jaws" open slightly, when the folded edge of the strip of tin is shoved down between the jaws of the vice till they rest on the dowel pins, which gauges the width of the stem of the T. The open edges of the folded strip of tin will now project ¼-inch above the face of the vice. With a blunt chisel the edges are separated and bent over, and then they are hammered down flat on the face of the vice. The screw is now slackened and the perfect tin T is lifted out.

A year or so ago I consulted one of our best tinner as to the best and cheapest plan to make the T's, showing him a sample which had been made as described above. He was exceedingly pleased with the workmanship the sample displayed, and with the simple plan employed to make them. He thought it would require costly machinery to do the work as well, and with rapidity. The simple plan that I have described, though comparatively slow, answers all purposes in a large apiary, as the tin T's can be made in the winter at the cost of a little time only, and almost any body can make them.

In my opinion, nothing equals the tin T's for supports for sections. I believe that it was the Editor who, in his answer to one of the queries relating to the T supports, suggested that they might bend under the weight they have to sustain. As I make the tin T's, their stems are a scant ½-inch wide, and being double, and clamped between the rows of sections, their strength is more than sufficient to support the full sections. The secret of their strength is, they stand on their edges and are clamped between the sections so that they cannot careen to either side. While removing some section-cases with 32 well-filled sections to the case, the past season, the end of one of the cases slipped out of my hand and fell to the ground with great force, while I held on to the other side. I expected to see the sections, heavily filled with honey, go through the case with a smash, but the tin T's held them firmly in place.

At the beginning of last season I made preparations to test practically

the question of separators, and no separators, in the same apiary, and with the same style of section-case, and with the same strain of bees. But the season was so unpropitious for surplus honey, that I must wait for a better season before I pass judgment.

Christiansburg, 3 Ky.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Bees and Bee-Keeping in Texas.

JNO. A. EMISON.

I wish to tender my condolence to the drouth-stricken localities of the United States. I passed through the same affliction (only more so) last season. I saw colony after colony leave their hives for want of food, and take to the woods to die. It grieved me beyond measure, but what was I to do? To purchase sugar to feed 120 colonies, was, in a financial point of view, an unsafe investment. So I took 30 of my best colonies, fed them up, and let 90 die.

Then in the great autumnal storm that devastated our locality, I lost 5 out of the 30. So I began the winter with 25 colonies. Oh, the toil and vexation of spirit that I had in trying to keep the beautiful vacated comb. I referred to my copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and read what this one said, and what that one said, but all to no avail; the pesky, loathsome wax-worm mastered me. Then I extracted the wax, and what a time I had. This brings me to the acknowledgement of my thanks to Mr. Demaree, for the gift to the public, of his solar wax-extractor. I now almost sigh for comb, to see the beautiful wax come trickling down, while I sit in the shade reading the BEE JOURNAL.

I have read with some interest and a little amusement, what has been written about the new name for honey out of the comb. I score one vote for "extracted honey."

I noticed in a recent number, that someone asked if anyone had tried the sweet clover here. I have it on my place and it is a complete failure in this locality, as a honey-bearing plant. I keep it for its fresh, vigorous growth and sweet bloom. I have tried all the honey-plants recommended in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and none could stand our climate except the sweet clover. I wish to try the Chapman honey-plant and the Melissa, if I can get the seed.

My bees have with, or under, all discouraging circumstances this season, produced some honey but no increase. I am now preparing to increase my apiary. My bees are now storing honey from the Brazil wood and tea-vine.

My bee-keeping has yielded more "experience" than money. I follow it more for the pleasure it gives than for the profit. Hour after hour do I spend in my apiary, listening to the busy hum of my little pets. I hope the season of 1888 may be brighter to one and all.

Mission Valley, 2 Tex., Sept. 1, 1887.

Plowman.

## Bee-Notes for September.

C. H. DIBBERN.

It is now more than twenty years since I commenced keeping bees, both for pleasure and profit, and during all that time I do not remember of a more unfavorable year for honey than the present. Last month we enjoyed some seasonable rains; but the moisture was soon gone, under the blazing hot sun of July and August. What little clover was left, has now nearly entirely disappeared, and the prospect for a fall crop is very small. I have watched the bee-papers closely, and find that this condition is prevailing generally over the Western States. Reports from the Southern States are not much better. East they seem to have had more rain, and there are some reports of fair yields of honey. California will have but little to ship this year, so that it is now certain that the supply will be very small. Already the orders are coming in thick and fast for some more of that nice honey, like we sent last year, but alas, our shelves are still empty, and likely to remain so.

## THE "WILEY LIE."

Every little while some paper gets off some new version of the "Wiley lie;" that is, that nice comb honey is now produced by machinery. If this could be done, now would be the golden opportunity for these mythical factories to run night and day and supply the demand, while the bee-keepers themselves might buy quantities of sugar or glucose and feed it to the bees, and cause them to make it into nice comb honey. If this could be done, now if ever, would be the time that the dishonest bee-keeper would be reaping a golden harvest. What are the facts? Although there is an urgent demand, at a high price, for a nice article, there is no supply to meet it. Surely this ought to stamp the "Wiley lie" in all its variations out of existence.

## TAKE CARE OF THE BEES.

Owing to the extremely poor season many bees will be left to starve the coming winter. Somehow bee-keepers, and especially farmers, seem to think that if the bees cannot gather honey enough for their own support they ought to be left to starve. They do not seem to apply this rule to any other kind of stock. Many colonies could no doubt be saved by feeding a very few pounds of honey or sugar syrup. The would-be successful bee-keeper will see that the bees are supplied with sufficient stores for winter, and September is the time to do this. It is now late enough to tell to a certainty just what the bees are able to do for themselves, and any deficiency should be supplied.

During the early part of the month each hive should be weighed, and the weight of hive, bees and empty comb, deducted to determine the actual amount of honey in the hive, and the amount should be marked on it. The

amount at this time should not be less than thirty pounds net, and forty pounds will be better, if they are to be wintered in a cellar, and it will require at least ten pounds more if they are to be left on the summer stands. For weighing I use a sort of tripod and scale beam, which works very nicely, and I can weigh them very rapidly. Of course all hives falling below the amount determined on for the support must be fed up to the required weight.

Great care must be used in doing this feeding, so as not to start the bees to robbing. I use a common fruit-can as an entrance feeder, and feed them only at night. The can should have a cover to it, or cloth may be tied over it, to keep the bees from getting into it. When feeding I place the front of the hive a little higher than the rear, so that the feed will run into the hive. For feed I should use good honey or sugar syrup made of sugar not below "C" grade. A mixture of honey and such syrup makes a very good feed for winter stores. I usually feed about half a pint to a colony each evening, by placing the feeders, which have a small hole punched near the bottom to allow the syrup to leak out, at the entrance. They should be removed early the next morning to prevent robbing, as sometimes the bees have not removed it all, or enough has collected under the can to attract robbers.

## MOTH-TRAP HUMBUGS.

In looking through a late number of the *American Inventor*, I notice some one has invented an attachment for bee-hives to prevent moths from entering the hive, or rather a separate little chamber for the moth to lay their eggs. Of course it is predicted that "all bee-keepers" will soon realize the fact that they cannot live or keep bees successfully without these traps. What stuff—as if the moth was the difficulty, or in fact any serious evil at all, against which bee-keepers are contending! How long will these would-be benefactors keep throwing their money away on these worthless patents? If some of these smart ones would patent some sure way of having good honey seasons every year, I think bee-keepers would generally invest. But perhaps this inventor is not as green as he seems to be, and will yet do a good business in selling those worthless traps to gullible farmers who do not take the papers.

Another party has invented a hive with a wire gauze bottom, through which it is calculated the moth eggs will fall into a convenient pan, which can be removed and cleaned. Another feature of this hive is that it is made in two parts or chambers, divided perpendicularly, and it is claimed that the bees can be easily excluded from either part to permit an examination of the comb, etc. There is but a small opening between the two sections, over which a sort of button closes. I do not see how a person can readily exclude the bees from either part, or why it is necessary to do so. There is no suitable arrangement for securing

honey, and the whole thing is awkward and impracticable.

The main idea of these inventors seems to be directed against the moth. Of course the practical apiarists are not caught by such traps, but I presume the inexperienced will continue to fall easy victims to these moth-trap "improvements."

## SHADE FOR THE APIARY.

I do not understand how some good bee-keepers can advocate "no shade" for the apiary. I should think that the present summer, with its fearful heat, would soon convince them that if not absolutely necessary, a little shade is very nice for the keeper as well as the bees. In setting out trees for shading an apiary I should select such as do not grow very tall, such as cherry, plum, Siberian crab-apple and other fruit-bearing trees. If you plant such as the elm, maple, ash, etc., they soon become too tall, as swarms usually go to the highest branch and cause needless trouble in getting them down. It is also quite a job to trim such trees back and keep them low enough. Then, too, why not raise some fruit, as well as honey, in the apiary, and secure a nice shade at the same time?

## BENEFITS OF A POOR SEASON.

The markets will be supplied with honey this year, and prices for a nice article will be high. I notice in a late number of the *BEE JOURNAL* some small sales being made at 20 and 25 cents per pound. If the present season will restore prices to a paying basis, it will be something gained to offset our very small crop.

The white clover in this section is about entirely burned out, and if we do not get abundant rains the prospects for another year are not very good. The clover plants will have to come from the seed, that will produce our next honey crop, and the outlook is not now favorable. The time, however, is coming when bee-keeping will again be on the boom.

Milan, 10 Ill.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Foundation in the Sections, etc.

C. THEILMANN.

There are two mistakes in my article on page 553. In the last paragraph of the first column, where it reads, "I prefer the Dadant extra thin foundation,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheets," should read, " $3\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  inches." The piece that I use for one section is just about  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3$  inches when fastened in the section.

The other error is two lines below the first error, where it reads thus: "I place another little table on a box or top of a hive, etc.," which should have read, "I place another little table, or a box, etc." I use one of my caps, or the top of a hive on top of the kitchen table, to make it convenient for my height.

Why I use so large a piece of foundation in a section is, so that I can ob-



tain straighter combs than otherwise. It is a little more costly than small starters, but it more than repays double in getting more and nicer comb honey; and for the "fishbone" part, the bee-keepers themselves are to blame, by telling and writing about it. I have sold a good many thousands of pounds of comb honey, and I never heard anything of "fishbone" until the other day, when I sold a crate to a man (who heretofore was a subscriber of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL); he remarked something about "fish-bony honey," when I asked him if he had not read about that in a bee-paper. "Well, you have got me now," he replied. "I don't think that I would have noticed any 'fish-bone' if I had not read about it." This shows that some of our bee-keepers are going to extremes, and tell of it in the bee-papers, to the disgust of themselves and the fraternity. There can surely be no objections made if even whole sheets of the "extra thin" foundation is used in the sections, but it is unwise, and with no economy, to use any heavier foundation that 10 or 11 square feet to the pound.

For the past 4 days my bees have been very busy on fall flowers, but mainly on wild buckwheat. This is the first time in seventeen years that I will get any wild buckwheat honey to speak of. If the weather is good for another week, I will probably have about 2,000 lbs. of surplus from it. The wheat and barley stubble-fields are fairly covered with wild buckwheat, on which the bees are swarming all day.

One or two of my colonies have been swarming; that is, I have had 1 or 2 swarms nearly every day for the past 10 days, until yesterday. The hives are boiling over with bees. Only one year heretofore, I had 2 swarms as late as Aug. 23, which gathered about 75 pounds of honey each, that fall.

Theilmanton, O. Minn., Sept. 2, 1887.

Gleanings.

## Preparing Bees for Winter.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

That prince among bee-keepers of twenty years ago, Elisha Gallup, once wrote that August and September were the months in which to prepare bees for winter; and after the experience of last fall and winter (which winter was the worst season for bees ever known in this locality, they being confined to their hives on the summer stands for five months without flight), I am ready to agree with Mr. Gallup exactly.

A year ago I commenced getting the bees ready in August, finishing in September, and I never had bees winter as well during a severe winter in all of my 18 years of experience. As I am again getting ready for next winter, I thought perhaps some would like to know how I did it. By beginning at this date to put all in readiness as far as possible, I give the bees a chance to get their stores for winter placed just where they wish

them, so that, by the middle of October, they are ready to go into that quiescent state so conducive to the best results. Working along this line, I proceed as follows:

I go to each hive, open it, and carefully remove each comb, noting the amount of bees, age of queen, square inches of brood, and pounds of honey. The pounds of honey are found by weighing a few combs of varying fullness till the eye gets so trained that every comb can be counted off as to weight of honey with an accuracy approaching perfection, while the square inches of brood is gotten by measuring a few different-sized patches, when it is easy to estimate it afterward. The age of the queen is found by looking at the last year's record, if her wings are clipped; if not clipped, I know she is of the present year's rearing, as the wings of all my queens are clipped in fruit-bloom, and the amount of bees is known by observing their appearance on the combs. When I go over the hives in this way, I have some pieces of sections so that, as soon as a hive is closed, I can write down all about the condition of the inside. The piece of section may read something like this: "Aug. 20, 1887: 20 lbs. honey; 450 sq. inches brood. Bees, plenty, with good Italian queen, reared in '85."

This piece is now laid on top of the honey-board or quilt to the hive, and the cover put on, when two little flat stones are put on the cap to tell me that, inside that hive, they are short of honey, but have brood to spare. For instance, if the stone is at the front right-hand corner, it says, "short of honey;" if at the left back corner, it says, "brood to spare;" if at the right back corner, it says, "honey to spare;" and if at the left front corner, it says, "short of bees and brood;" while, if all is as I wish it for winter, a stone is placed in the center of the cover. In this way I make these little stones tell me, at a glance over the apiary, just what each hive contains, so that it is now but a few minutes' work to go over the yard and equalize all so that each is in a similar condition for winter, when the little stones are taken off and slipped under the bottom-board of the hive, where they belong when not in use.

If any are still short of stores (25 lbs. is what I allow each colony) after equalizing, I feed to make up the deficiency, generally using honey, as I prefer it to sugar stores after repeated trials.

As I write this out, it looks like a long, tedious job, and some will doubtless say that, rather than go through all this operation, they will simply lift the hives as heretofore, and "guess" that all have enough to carry them through. But to handle three or four hives is to become an expert; and if the readers will only try it, they will soon find that, after a little, they can count off honey, brood and bees, as fast as they can handle frames, which, together with the satisfaction of knowing just what each hive contains, will never allow them to go back to the "lifting-guessing" plan again.

## UNITING NUCLEI—NEW PLAN.

Then I have also learned a new plan of uniting nuclei or queen-rearing colonies for winter, so that they can be ready early, instead of being only poorly fixed at best when left till October, as they usually are. It is as follows:

The latter part of August, select the strongest ones from the lot, or as many as you desire to winter, and then go to the other nuclei and take all but a little brood away, dividing the brood among those selected for winter. In doing this I take all the bees along (less the queen) that adhere to their frames. These frames of bees and brood are placed right in the selected hives, and so far I have not had a single bee or queen killed. The bees hatching from this brood are the ones which go through the winter, and I like uniting in the brood form much better than in the bee form. The bees left in the now small nuclei are used up, and mostly die of old age by the time I am through queen-rearing for the season.

Borodino, O. N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Bone Ashes and Tartaric Acid.

JESSE OREN, M. D.

I will be thankful to Prof. N. W. McLain, should he be pleased to give his reason, through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, for mixing bone-flour with the rye flour, as a stimulant in brood-rearing. What is there in bone ashes that should give it precedent over other substitutes? Who is the author of the discovery, and when was it made? What induced the trial? I cannot go and see Mr. McLain, and interrogate him on the matter, and hence request him to surmise the rest of this possible article, and give answers accordingly.

Again, I am at a loss to know why it is that tartaric acid is mixed with honey when preparing feed for winter use. Many of our best bee-keepers do it, and doubtless many of them have reasons to give. I am at a loss to give theoretical reasons for this practice. Honey may sour, and might require an alkaline to neutralize the acid, etc. It will not be satisfactory to say that bees live through the winter when their feed is so adulterated, since that argument would prove too much and could not be maintained. We are so apt to copy success, and cry out, "after which, on account of which." All the M. D.'s understand this well. Men live after all sorts of treatment. So do bees.

I feel like calling on Mr. Heddon to go to the bottom of the acid treatment, and so put steps under my feet while I am trying to climb the ladder. I will accept theory—the "golden theory"—if no demonstrated facts exist for this sour-honey winter feed.

Laporte City, O. Iowa.

[Will Messrs. McLain and Heddon kindly reply to the above article?—Ed.]

## Local Convention Directory.

1887. Time and place of Meeting.

- Sept. 15.—Hardin County, at Eldora, Iowa.  
J. W. Buchanan, Sec., Eldora, Iowa.
- Sept. 20, 21.—Cedar Valley, at Waterloo, Iowa.  
H. E. Hubbard, Sec., La Porte City, Iowa.
- Oct. 18.—Kentucky State, at Falmouth, Ky.  
J. T. Connley, Sec., Napoleon, Ky.
- Nov. 16-18.—North American, at Chicago, Ills.  
W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.
- Dec. 7-9.—Michigan State, at East Saginaw, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Pleurisy-Root and Sweet Clover.**—Thos. Ellicott, Fentonville, Mich., on Sept. 1, 1887, writes :

I send you a small bunch of the blossoms which I would like to have named. I do not know how I will succeed in making this plant grow, as it seems to have only one root which goes so deep into the ground that I cannot get the whole of it. I have found a few seed-pods which I will start early in the hot-house. It has been a bad year for bees in this locality; mine have done the best of any that I know of, and I will not get over 1,000 pounds of surplus honey, and 21 swarms. The honey brings 20 cents per pound. I believe sweet clover is the best honey-plant there is for this locality. Bees have not failed to work on it any time during the five years that I have had it under cultivation. I hope to have more growing next year than I have ever had. I find I can get a splendid growth by setting plants in the fall or spring. I set the plants 2 feet apart, and put in seed between them to grow for the next year. It never blossoms here the first year.

[The flower mentioned in the first part of the above letter is "pleurisy root" (*asclepias tuberosa*). It is excellent for honey, the bees will leave every other plant for it. It is a perennial; the top dies every year, but the root lives until it dies of old age. It grows about 2 feet high, on any soil. The seed can be sown like cabbage-seed.—ED.]

**Board to Retain Heat, etc.**—A. P. Fletcher, Burlington, Vt., says :

On page 516, Dr. G. L. Tinker says: "A thin board is the best thing to retain the heat in out-door wintering." How thick should the board be? Will  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, be as good as thicker? Should the board be raised a little from the brood-chamber? What kind of lumber is best for that

board? I suppose soft, white pine. When a question has been under discussion as long as the question of naming honey out of the comb has, and found no definite or satisfactory solution, it would seem as if the old name is best. The discussion about Ivar S. Young's remark, in regard to visiting some of the "best apiarists in America," reminds me of the young man in Canada, who asked me, "Where is Vermont? Is it in N. Y., Mass., or where?"

**Honey-Separator, etc.**—H. S. Cotrael, Otto, N. Y., writes :

If it is desirable to change the name of what is called "extracted honey," would it not be well to first find a new name for the "honey extractor?" Believing that the difficulty of finding an acceptable name for liquid, extracted, exuded, emitted, centrifugal, thrashed, thrown, loose honey would be somewhat lessened by so doing, I would suggest "honey separator," and then we could call the honey separated from the comb, "honey," or "honey out of the comb," or perhaps separated honey.

[It is neither desirable nor necessary to re-name the honey-extractor.—ED.]

**Dry Season—Fall Flowers.**—Geo. Poindexter, Kenney, Ill., on Sept. 3, 1887, writes :

From 240 colonies of bees I have obtained 300 lbs. of comb honey. The dry weather has continued so long here that white clover has entirely disappeared, except in some sheltered places where Old Sol's rays failed to reach. On June 1, while fishing in a stream here, I noticed the ants with their houses at the verge of the water; I became alarmed, for I did not think those little bugs would take the chances of having their young swept down stream by a freshet, and now I have realized the prediction of the ants. Some fall flowers are opening here, such as goldenrod, Spanish-needle and boneset. There is plenty of buckwheat sowed, but not in bloom yet.

**Suggestions on Bee-Legislation.**—A. Durward, San Marcos, Texas, writes as follows :

I have read Mr. Shearman's article on page 537, in which he says: "Now let us hear from others." I endorse clauses 1, 2 and 3 of his article, but I do not see that anyone could be justly prevented from keeping even black bees on his own premises, as it might be claimed that they were the best breed. As regards clause 6, I do not see why the bees should not be assessed as well as the queen. Finally, I would add a clause, to the effect that bees be made an exception to the usual laws respecting domestic animals, viz.: That their owner shall not be held responsible for any damage they may do away from his premises, such as troubling cider-

makers and grocerymen, robbing other bees, etc.; and that it be made an offense, punishable by proper and heavy penalties, for any person to intentionally trap or destroy honey-bees away from their hives or other lodging places, in any considerable numbers. The justice of this will be apparent to all intelligent bee-men, I think. But it might be difficult to make the majority of any legislature understand it. I think something like the above is badly needed. When in Wisconsin, I came very nearly having trouble with an ignoramus of a bee-keeper, because my bees, well wintered, robbed his every spring that were dwindled down and almost dead anyway. He thought that I ought to make it right with him.

**"Honey" vs. Extracted Honey.**—N. B. Powers, Lansingburg, N. Y., writes :

I have noticed the articles in regard to the name of the sweet juice collected by bees, called honey, and I have wondered why persons cannot be content with that simple name. It is not necessary to state how the liquid was taken from the comb. If we offer a person, to buy or taste, of the product of the bee, we should say, "Will you buy or taste of the honey in the comb?" Using the word "extracted" as connected with the word honey, is like saying, "I have eaten the honey up, or have eaten it down," up and down being a superfluity—it shows a lack of proper training in speaking or writing. Probably in speaking the word "honey," we are understood ninety times in a hundred as meaning the article itself, and not in connection with the comb. It is the honey we desire so much, and not the wax. Extracted honey may be adulterated, therefore labels for the pure article should say "pure honey," extracted by John Smith, or any other person.

**"Extracted Honey" Good Enough.**—Henry Fisher, Urmeville, Ind., on Aug. 25, 1887, says :

Bees have done but little since July 1, on account of dry weather. Why so much clamor about a new name for extracted honey? The word "extracted" means exactly what it says, and I am satisfied that we can find no better name for honey out of the comb, than "extracted honey." It is a name good enough, and why not let well enough alone? After several years of hard work to teach consumers what extracted honey is, we would simply be making ourselves more trouble to change to some new name, which will only cause confusion, and bring a fresh harvest of explanations, and we be none the gainer in the end. I move that we drop the subject, and let the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL select the new name, when he finds one that is better than the old—"extracted."

[No! The Convention in November will give their decision.—ED.]



**Bee-Keeping in Florida.**—Dr. J. S. McAllister, Tarpon Springs, Fla., on Sept. 2, 1887, writes :

I have not been in Volusia county yet, but I have been down the interior of this State, a little below the 28 parallel, and I saw a few apiaries, and all that I have seen as yet are not very encouraging for any one to engage in bee-keeping here. But there are points in the state that I have not yet visited, where I understand that bees do well; but my advice would be, to look the field over before going to much expense in bee-culture in Florida. There were 75 colonies brought to this place some two years ago, by an expert, that have never half paid running expenses.

**Getting no Honey.**—R. J. Mathews, Riverton, Miss., on Sept. 1, 1887, says :

Our bees are getting no honey, and have not for 8 weeks. Prospects are poor for a fall crop. One of my neighbors has lost about 40 colonies, and has to feed his bees.

**Bug-Juice.**—Jos. H. Wood, Lovington, Ill., on Sept. 5, 1887, writes :

I send you a sample of honey that my bees are bringing in—"honey dew" I guess. Will it do for them to winter on? As this question interests all the bee-keepers in this part of the country, please answer in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. If it will not do to let them have it, in what way would we get rid of it? All the bees are short of stores.

[It is bug-juice, sometimes miscalled "honey-dew." If you can furnish the bees with good honey or sugar syrup, do so; if not, they may as well risk the bug-juice as to die of starvation. You can easily take it away from the bees, by the honey extractor.—ED.]

**Some Results of the Season.**—O. R. Goodno, Carson City, Mich., on Sept. 5, 1887, writes :

I have increased my apiary from 100 colonies in the spring, to 144 now, with a full summer's work put in, and I have secured all of 1,000 lbs. of comb honey in 1-lb. sections. When you consider that that amount is more than I can learn of in all the surrounding county, it is indeed a great amount. I do not know of as much comb honey within ten miles, as I have secured. Mr. H. M. Roop, of Carson City, has had 48 colonies this season, but has not a pound of surplus honey. Mr. G. M. Bosney, of this place, with 140 colonies, procured nearly as much honey as myself, but fooled it away at 10 and 12 cents per lb. W. A. Buck, of Crystal, has 50 colonies, and has not a pound of surplus. Mr. Stevens, of Bushnell, has a quantity of bees with no surplus. Mr. Robert North, of Palo, 10 miles away, with about the same number of

colonies as I have, has no surplus. Mr. Chas. Cross, of Carson City, 4 miles from here, has 75 or 80 colonies, and supposed he had at least 1,000 lbs.; he has scraped it together and finds 12 crates of 28-lb. sections each, all he has. This is a fair sample of the way the results of the season run so far as I can hear. I have 42 crates with 28 sections each, but not filled as full as they should be; they will average less than 25 lbs. each, and are in excellent condition. The colonies in the yard I think are in first-class condition, except those hived after July 1, 8 of which are in Heddon hives, and those I am feeding every night. Aside from those I think there is plenty of honey in the yard to winter upon, by equalizing the supply.

**Heart's-Ease and Sweet Clover.**—F. L. Merrick, Waldron, Ill., on Sept. 5, 1887, says :

I send you two plants or weeds. The one with pink blossoms is here called heart's-ease; the other, that blossoms in June, is known here as sweet clover. The latter dried up here in July. The former is now in full blossom, and bees are working on it lively. Please give me the names to each.

[The botanical name of the sweet clover is *melilotus alba*, and the heart's-ease is *viola tricolor*. Both are excellent for honey.—ED.]

**Linwood Bee-Keepers' Convention.**—Mr. A. C. Sanford, the President, of Ono, Wis., on Sept. 5, 1887, writes as follows :

The Linwood Bee-Keepers' Association met on Sept. 1, 1887, at Spring Valley, Wis. Those present reported 454 colonies of bees, and a light crop of honey, being but 6,400 lbs. of comb honey and 4,450 lbs. of extracted. Our Society is small, but it is growing. It is about 2 years old, and we have excellent meetings. We have some real enthusiastic members, and have many more in this vicinity that should join us, and they will be the sufferers this time, for if they had belonged to the Society, and taken the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL they would have been informed about the honey market, and would have kept their honey out of the early market, and could then have obtained 18 or 20 cts. per lb., instead of from 10 to 15 cts.

**Kissing Bees.**—W. H. Coleman, an *attache* of the *Country Gentleman*, writes as follows from Albany, N. Y., on Sept. 2, 1887 :

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—I have followed the "bee-kissing" controversy with some interest, as I reported the Albany Convention proceedings for the *Country Gentleman* and so far as I have seen, the paragraph relating to Mrs. Thomas did not appear elsewhere, although you appear to have met it twisted into an extract from a "Woman's Convention" re-

port. As it was my first report of a "bee" convention, and done in ordinary long hand (brief notes afterwards written out) I feared that I had made some blunder either in statement or figures, and was quite relieved to find that Mrs. Thomas sustained me, as you also did, earlier in the season, in copying a good part of the report with, I think, only one trifling correction. But allow me to correct one phrase in your remarks on Mrs. Thomas' essay—applying the "two years ago" to the reporter's account. If you will look at the report you will find the "two years" occurs in the statement about Miss Creed's success—not Mrs. Thomas'.

[We cheerfully give the above correction, and hope this will explain matters to the satisfaction of all.—ED.]

**Good Crops—Sundry Questions.**—Wm. Cleary, Algona, Iowa, on Aug. 29, 1887, writes :

In northwestern Iowa we have had plenty of rain since June 15, and crops of every kind were never better. May and the first part of June were too dry for clover, so that when the basswood came into bloom, bees had no stores, but they then filled up the brood-chamber and some in the supers, the best colonies filling one and starting the second, and they have been storing some honey every week since. Last week it was too cold and wet, so they did not store much. I notice that when the wind is in the north-east, or east, they do not go out much. I keep one hive on scales and it gained 4 lbs. on Sunday and Monday, from buckwheat. They have not worked any on goldenrod for some cause, I know not what. I have 35 colonies and had a large swarm on Aug. 21, and another issued on Aug. 27, which went to the woods. I never saw bees breed up so strong so late. I have one colony that is filling the third super, but many were so weak in the spring that it has taken all summer for them to build up, and some were queenless and I had to give them brood three and four times before they got a queen to work. I do not know the cause, only I suppose the young queens were lost on their wedding trip. Please answer the following questions :

1. Will it pay to extract honey if it will bring from 12½ to 15 cts. per lb., from the body of hives, and feed sugar at 7 cts. per lb.?
2. What per cent of the honey gathered does California produce? Some say California controls the price.
3. Does sweet clover live from year to year, or does it die after going to seed?
4. Does hemp produce any honey? My bees worked on it some days from morning till night, and thicker than on any thing else, unless it is sweet clover. I know they get lots of pollen from it.
5. Do bees gather any honey from corn bloom?

6. Is old comb of much advantage to swarms? or can they build about so much comb as well as not? I noticed where I put in part old combs, they do not build any new comb until they get all the old comb full.

[1. Yes.

2. Probably one-tenth. The freight charges under the Inter-State Commission will not allow California honey to compete with Eastern honey any longer.

3. It dies root and branch. In order to have it continuous on the same ground, the seed must be sown two years running, for it does not bloom until the second season.

4. They obtain pollen, and also a little honey from hemp.

5. Several apiarists claim that corn yields honey, but it is of a peculiar flavor.

6. Combs are valuable to swarms, especially in the midst of a honey-flow.—Ed.]

### Convention Notices.

The bee-keepers of Connecticut will meet in Room 50 of the State House, in Hartford, Ct., on Sept. 24, 1887, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of organizing a State bee-keepers' society. All are invited to come and "talk bees."

The Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Society meets in Falmouth, Pendleton Co., Ky., on Oct. 18, 1887. This is expected to be a very interesting meeting, and a large attendance is expected.  
J. T. CONNLEY, Sec.

The Hardin County Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a meeting on the Fair Grounds at Eldora, Iowa, on the 3rd day of the Fair, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1887, at 1 p.m. All bee-keepers are requested to be present, and all interested are cordially invited.  
J. W. BUCHANAN, Sec.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**—The officers of the Cedar Valley Bee-Keepers' Association have postponed the time of the next meeting, on account of its clashing with the State bee-keepers' meeting. The meeting of the Cedar Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Waterloo, Iowa, on Sept. 20 and 21, 1887.  
H. E. HUBBARD, Sec., Laporte City, Iowa.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association of Western Iowa will hold their annual picnic at the apiary of Thomas Chantry, near Casey, Iowa, on Sept. 15, 1887. All invited.  
H. D. LENOCKER, Sec., Dexter, Iowa.

**Union Convention at Chicago.**—The North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn Streets, in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.  
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

**Simmins' Non-Swarming System.**—We have received another shipment of these books, and have made such favorable terms, that we will now club them with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both postpaid, for \$1.25. We can supply all orders by return mail. The subscription to the BEE JOURNAL can be for next year, this year, or may begin anew at any time.



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At One Dollar a Year.

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### Special Notices.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save as much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

As there is another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

We will Present Webster's Dictionary pocket edition, and send it by mail, postpaid, for two subscribers with \$2. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide as to the spelling of words, and to determine their meaning.

**Money Orders** can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

**Red Labels** for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have now gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

**E. Duncan Sniffen**, Advertising Agent, 3 Park Row, New York, inserts advertisements in all first-class Newspapers and Magazines with more promptness and at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. He gives special attention to writing and setting up advertisements in the most attractive manner, and guarantees entire satisfaction. In all his dealings, he is honorable and prompt. Send for his Catalogue of first-class advertising mediums. Mailed free.  
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**A Valuable Book Given Away.**—We have made arrangements by which we can supply the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the New York World—both weekly—for one year, for \$2.10, and present the subscriber with one of these books, bound in Leatherette Free Calf:

**HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**—from 132 to 1887.—320 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

**HISTORY OF ENGLAND**—from before the Christian era to 1887.—Price, \$2.00.

**EVERYBODY'S BOOK**—a treasury of useful knowledge.—410 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

The extra 10 cents is for postage on the book, which must be selected by the subscriber at the time of sending the subscription, and cannot be afterwards exchanged.

The book selected will be mailed in a cardboard case, at the subscriber's risk; if lost it cannot be replaced. Be sure to write your name, post-office, county and State plainly, and then the risk of loss is very small. The subscriptions can commence at any time.

Remember, the amount is \$2.10 for both papers, and the Book and postage.

**Sweet Clover**, (*Melilotus alba*), furnishes the most reliable crop of honey from July until frost, and at the same time it furnishes the most delicious honey, light in color, and thick in body. It may be sown in waste places, fence corners, or on the roadside. Sow two years running, on the same land, and the honey crop will be without intermission. Money invested in Sweet Clover Seed will prove a good investment. The Seed may be obtained at this office at the following prices: \$6.00 per bushel (80 lbs.); \$1.75 per peck, or 20 cents per pound.

**When Renewing** your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a **Binder** for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us three subscriptions—with \$3.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

**Enameled Cloth** for covering frames, price per yard, 45 inches wide, 20 cents; if a whole piece of 12 yards is taken, \$2.25; 10 pieces, \$20.00; if ordered by mail, send 15 cents per yard extra for postage.

**Preserve your Papers** for reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents, or you can have one **FREE** if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

**Sample Copies** of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent **FREE** upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

**Yucca Brushes** are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.



## Honey and Beeswax Market.

The following are our very latest quotations for honey and beeswax:

## CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White comb in 1-lb. sections, 15c. No call for dark comb. Offerings are small of all kinds.  
BEESWAX.—25c.  
Sept. 7. B. A. BURNETT,  
161 South Water St.

## DETROIT.

HONEY.—New comb is very scarce, and quoted at 17@18c. per lb.  
BEESWAX.—23c.  
Aug. 17. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

## CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lb. sold to-day at 17c.; 2-lb., 14@15c.; dark, 10@12c. White extracted, 8c.  
BEESWAX.—25c.  
Aug. 25. A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario St.

## BOSTON.

HONEY.—New crop, 1-lb. sections, 20@22c.; 2-lb. sections, 18@20c. Short crop indicated.  
BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.  
Aug. 25. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white liquid, 5½@6½c.; amber colored and candied, 4½@5c. White to extra white comb, 12@15c.; amber, 8@11c. Receipts light and prices firm.  
BEESWAX.—17@21c.  
Sept. 3. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White comb, 12@13c.; extra white comb, 14 to 15c.; dark, 7 to 10c. White extracted, 5½@6½c.; light amber, 4½@5c.; amber and candied, 4½@4¾c. Receipts light; poor crop.  
BEESWAX.—21@23c.  
July 25. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St.

## MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice 1-lb., 17@18c.; 2-lb., 15@16c. White extracted in kegs and barrels, 7½@8c., and in tin cans, 8c.; dark in kegs and barrels, 6@6½c., in tin cans, 6½@7c. Demand good; supply limited.  
BEESWAX.—25c.  
Aug. 26. A. V. BISHOP, 143 W. Water St.

## NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, 16@18c.; the same in 2-lb., 13@14c.; fair to good 1-lb., 13@15c., and 2-lb., 10@12c. Extracted white clover in kegs and barrels, 7@8c.  
BEESWAX.—21@22c.  
Aug. 24. McCALL & HILDRETH BROS.,  
25 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

## KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote new crop: Choice white 2-lb. sections, 15c.; dark 2-lb., 12@13c.; choice white 1-lb., 15c.; dark 1-lb., 13@14c. Calif. white 2-lb., 13 to 15c. Extracted, new choice white, 8@10c.; dark, 5@6c.; Calif. white, 8c.; amber, 6@7c. Prices firm.  
BEESWAX.—20 to 22c.  
ep. 7. HAMBLIN & BEARSH, 514 Walnut St.

## KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote: White 1-lb., 16@18c.; dark, 15@16c.; white 2-lb., 15@17c.; dark, 14@15c.; California—white 1-lb., 15@17c., 2-lb., 15@16c.; dark 1-lb., 14@15c., 2-lb., 14c. Calif. white extracted, 7@7½c.; dark, 6@6½c. No white clover in market.  
BEESWAX.—No. 1, 20@22c.; No. 2, 16@18c.  
Aug. 24. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut

## ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 10@12c.; latter price for choice white clover in good condition. Strained in barrels, 4½@4¾c. Extra fancy, of bright color and in No. 1 packages, 4-cent advance on above. Extracted, in bbls., 4½@5c.; in cans, 5½ to 6c. Market very firm at above prices.  
BEESWAX.—21c. for prime.  
Aug. 2. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

## CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote for extracted, 36½c. per lb. Comb honey has been sold out perhaps better than ever before at this time, only remnants of dark honey being left. Choice white would readily bring 15c. in a jobbing way.  
BEESWAX.—Fair demand, 20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow.  
Aug. 10. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

## NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, paper boxes, 17@18c.; fancy 1-lb., glassed or unglased, 17@18c.; fancy 2-pounds, glassed, 14@16c. Lower grades 10@12c. per lb. less. Buckwheat 1-lb., paper boxes, 11@12c.; same glassed or unglased, 10@11c.; 2-lb. glassed, 9@10c. Extracted, white, 7@8c.; dark, 5@6c. Demand large.  
Aug. 30. F. G. STROHMAYER & CO., 122 Water St.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the American Bee Journal one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal.....	1 00..	1 00..
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00..	1 75..
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....	1 25..	1 20..
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50..	1 40..
The Apiculturist.....	2 00..	1 75..
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00..	1 75..
Bees of Light.....	1 50..	1 35..
The 7 above-named papers.....	5 25..	4 50..
and Cook's Manual.....	2 25..	2 00..
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00..	1 75..
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 00..	1 50..
Dzierson's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00..	2 00..
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25..	2 10..
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00..	2 00..
Western World Guide.....	1 50..	1 30..
Heddon's book, "Success".....	1 50..	1 40..
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 75..	1 50..
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50..	1 30..

One yearly subscription for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL must be ordered with each paper or book, in order to take advantage of the prices named in the last column.

**Conventions.**—The time for holding Bee-Keepers' Conventions will soon be here, and we cannot give any better advice than this: Let each one attend who can do so, and take part in making these meetings interesting and instructive. If you have not already obtained the "Bee-Keepers' Convention Hand-Book," do so at once to post yourself up on how to conduct such meetings correctly. It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for the guidance of officers and members of of Local Conventions—Model Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society—Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for Discussion—List of Premiums for Fairs, etc. Bound in cloth, and suitable for the pocket. Price, 50 cents. We will club this book and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year for \$1.30.

**Will you Exhibit at the Fair?** If so, we will supply you all the copies of the BEE JOURNAL that you may desire to distribute to the bee-keepers you may meet there. We also have colored posters to put up over exhibits of honey, wax, supplies, etc. Send for them early, so as to be sure to have them on hand in time. They will cost you nothing, but we should like to have you get up a club for the BEE JOURNAL, if you can possibly do so.

We have a few Sets of the BEE JOURNAL for the present year, and can fill orders until further notice, for all the numbers from the first of last January. New subscribers desiring these back numbers, will please to state it plainly, or they will not be sent.

Should any Subscriber receive this paper any longer than it is desired, or is willing to pay for it, please send us a postal card asking to have it stopped. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER LABEL.

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All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

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The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

We have a large quantity of CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, in kegs holding from 200 lbs. to 225 lbs. each, which we will deliver on board the cars at 10 cents per lb. Orders solicited.

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We pay 20 cents per pound, delivered here, for good Yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

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J. F. WOOD wishes to inform his former friends and patrons, that he is now filling orders promptly for those GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS that have given satisfaction to every customer for the past two seasons—at the low price of \$3.00 per dozen, single Queen, 75 cts. I use no lamp-nursery. Do not fail to send for descriptive Circular; if you have not my 1898 Circular, send for that too.

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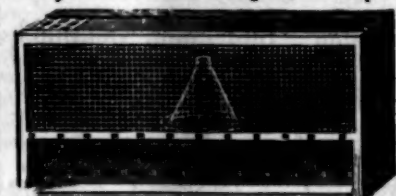
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Select Tested Queen.....	1.50

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## Alley's Drone and Queen Trap.



Price, by Express, 50 cts.; by mail, 65 cts.; 12 in the flat, and one mailed (13 in all), \$3.50; 50, in the flat, \$12.00. Address.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,  
923 & 925 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## The NEW Heddon Hive.

We have made arrangements with the inventor by which we shall make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, both at wholesale and retail; nailed and also in the flat.

The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections, may be placed between the two brood-chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of this hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood-frames will ALL be bored for wires.

A SAMPLE HIVE includes the bottom-board and stand; a slatted honey-board, and cover; two 6-inch brood-chambers, each containing 8 frames; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, one with wide frames and separators, and the other without separators. This latter chamber can be interchanged with the other stories, but cannot be reversed. It is NAILED AND PAINTED, and ready for immediate use. Price, \$4.00, complete.

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## HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY,

PRICE 5 cents. You need this pamphlet, and my free Bee and Supply Circular. 31A1f  
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WE will furnish you SECTIONS as cheap as the cheapest. Write for price-list.  
Watertown, Wis., May 1st, 1887.

Thos. G. Newman & Son, of Chicago, sell the one-piece Sections manufactured by us.

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UNTIL further notice, I will send by return mail, safe arrival guaranteed, Good QUEENS from my best strains noted for gentleness and honey-gathering qualities, viz:

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## Extra Thin FOUNDATION

In 25-Pound Boxes.

WE CAN now furnish **VAN DEUSEN'S** Extra-Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation put up in 25-lb. Boxes, in sheets 16 1/4 x 28 inches, at \$12.50 per box. 12 ft. to the lb. The above is a special offer, and is a Bargain to all who can use that quantity.

All orders for any other quantity than exactly 25 lbs. (or its multiple) will be filled at the regular price—60 cents per lb.

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If you wish to obtain the Highest Price for Honey this Season, write to Headquarters, 122 Water-street, New York,

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## HOW TO WINTER BEES,

ELEVEN Essays by eleven prominent bee-keepers, sent by mail for 10 cents.  
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